BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

A NOVEL.

TO BE READ IN FIVE MINUTES.

VOL. I.

Midnight stroke—dusky Grave—
Two young people meet to love;
Kiss—vow—[illegible]
Love [illegible]
Tears—separation—parting—
Years of absence—passion pining;
Hope—[illegible]
Letter—[illegible]
Summons to be summoned;
Happy [illegible]
All at once accurst before;
Maiden falls beneath the blow—
Mother intercedes—no go;
Parties—hysterics—protestations,
Mixed with old man's execrations.
Exit lover midst the fog—
Ugly rival enters in.

VOL. III.

Time—A midnight night once more,
Scene—Outside the lady's door.
Lover, with half-broken heart,
Swears he'd rather die than part,
Curses—destiny—[illegible]
Hasty messes—serenade,
Chamber window opens wide—
Petrel of expectant bride;
Little dog must kindly mute—
Taste—rope-ladder—flight—pursuit—
Gallant smile—too late—culprit's arrest—
Triumph—[illegible]—Gretna Green.
Old man's rage—thrown forever—
Ugly rival—scarlet fever.

VOL. IV.

Old man sickly—wrath for child—
All forgiven—reconciled;
Young man making money fast—
Old man's blessing—dies at last.
Youthful couple proved partners—
Get the money—live in suites—
Family jewellers—jewels, plate.
Mother's wishes crowned with joy—
Doctor—nurse—little boy.
Time proceeds—heir dies eighty—
Olive branches year by year.
Blessings on the good attend—
General finale—moral end.

London Paper.

LIGHTS UPON MOULTRIE AND SUMTER.

A telegram says that lights are soon to be kindled on Sumter and Moultrie. Are these forts not ablaze with light now? A death illumination glared out from behind the palmetto ramparts of old Moultrie in old revolutionary days. The halo that surrounds the memory of the '76 heroes, encircles this Southern fort. The bale-fires of rebellion have of late rendered lurid its walls; and, as these reddened beneath the flames of the artillery that thundered against Sumter, we have felt that it was Moultrie blushing because it was compelled to open upon a Federal stronghold. And when the last Johnnie withdrew his foot from this time-honored defense, it must have experienced an inexpressible relief. Moultrie again shines forth with a loyal light—as such, her beams will once more, and always stream out over the world. In a historic sense, she asks no other illumination than that which reflects from the star-spangled banner which waves over her reclaimed walls.

Place a light upon Sumter! She is too luminous from her record. We can see her now brought out in loyal relief against the glare of Beauregard's bombardment. Sumter will never be dark while the name of Lincoln and Anderson are remembered. She glowed from the fire of her rudely placed cannon, when they were aimed by loyal hands. Her light was awful as she burned from the touch of the hell-hot balls of rebellion.—Again she shone out over the waters of Charleston harbor, and out over the waves of the Atlantic, when Southern guns belched forth their flames and missiles against the besieging foe. But this work and shining, like that of Moultrie, was from compulsion. Sumter has been redeemed from traitor thraldom. The flag that was hauled down in misfortune has again been run aloft in honor from her trumbling battlements.

Sumter is scarred and seamed by the myriad blows of friend and foe; but does any one think that a flame need be kindled upon her walls that she may be seen by the world. To every Union child Sumter is a luminous point. She shines out from the dark depths of treason in loyal glory. From the farthest corner of our land the weakest eye can trace the illumined walls of that brave and battered rampart. And, when men read history in generations to come, they will linger upon the story of its defense and capitulation; and rejoice in heart when they reach that part of the chronicle that tells of the fortress won again—that tells of her once more ringing beneath the tread of Union feet, and of her bearing aloft from her brow again, and forever, the emblem of

"The Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave."

Sumter and Moultrie may become luminous guides to mariners from calcium lights; but if these are never kindled, the memory of these strongholds will shine while treason is hated and liberty is loved.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. - RALEIGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1865. NO. 132.

THE DAILY STANDARD.

Mr. Holden issued the first number of the *Daily Standard* yesterday morning. The *Standard* is right now and has been right all the time. In his leader of yesterday the Editor says:

The revolution has failed. Mr. Lincoln has made good his declaration that he would "hold, occupy, and possess" the forts and other property of the United States, and that he would enforce the laws of the nation. The Southern people must either resume their duties as citizens of the United States, or prepare for a condition, to be indefinitely prolonged, of subjugation by federal arms. The most ultra secessionist must now see that further resistance would be folly, madness, murder. Our whole people lift up their arms and ask for peace, but there can be no peace until the national authority is everywhere acknowledged. The sooner this authority is acknowledged the better. But our people are not willing to trust the secession leaders or their allies in this business, and they expect, and confidently hope that *their own* public men, identified with them in sympathy and principle, and endeared to them by the trials and sufferings of the past, shall be called to administer the laws and to re-establish and maintain the national authority. The present State government, especially so far as the Legislature and Governor are concerned, *does not reflect the wishes or the will of our people.* It is well known that the Governor was elected by force and fraud, and that, while many, and indeed nearly a majority of the members of the Legislature are good and true men, yet the same force and fraud prevailed to a greater or less extent in the elections for the Legislature. For two years past our people have not been free. Patronage and the bayonet have controlled everything. But leaving this out of view, if it be true that all that has been done during this revolution is null and void, how can this be cured, and how can the popular confidence be secured to the authors of this bogus legislation? By a return by them to their allegiance? Will *that* inspire popular confidence? But we will not dilate upon this point, as we lack space to-day to elaborate it. We simply wish to say that a vast majority of our people *desire a new and free hearing at the polls, and representatives in all departments at home and at Washington who will really and truly reflect their sentiments.* It is not for us to say how this is to be accomplished, but "where there is a will there is a way," and that way may have precedent and the acknowledged rules of war to sanction it. Gov. Vance by his flight from the capital, and his delay to return to it after he has been assured, as we are authorized to state by Gen. Sherman, that he, and his associate State officers, and the Legislature itself will be protected if he will return, has abdicated the government in North Carolina, and if he persists in absenting himself from the capital, he cannot complain at the inauguration of such steps as may be necessary to administer the laws and protect the people.

All we ask is that the people be heard *de novo*. Let the new order of things bear the full stamp of the popular will and the popular confidence. Nothing less, it seems to us, can quiet disaffection, restore confidence, create harmony, and put our people once more on the high road, under the old flag, to the full enjoyment of all that prosperity and happiness which they lost by the forced secession of the State. We offer these suggestions with much deference for the views of others, but in justice to ourselves and our friends we could not have said less.

IDAHO.

"Archy Medes," an eccentric cuss, whose bank remittances failed to arrive, through some unaccountable and chronic derangement of the mails, and whose "gall" was unable to see it when he hinted at matrimony, but married a richer "feller" within a week of his rejection, dipped a copper to decide between Prussic acid and Idaho. The latter won, and from Ophir City "Archy" writes, to the Kendallville Standard, the following Paradisaic description of the new El Dorado:

The journey here is a very pleasant one. A person has at least one chance out of ten of not getting scalped by the Indians; one out of twenty-five of not getting all his horses and provisions "confiscated" by the same industrious marauders, and having to foot it a few hundred miles without anything to eat but Buffalo grass and your old boots; and not over half of the voyagers get frozen to death in the mountains, or die of fever on the plains. To people of tender nerves and delicate constitutions, I would say, try it, by all means; it will do you good!

On arriving here, I found the highest state of civilization and refinement existing among the inhabitants. Instead of leaving disputes to the arbitrament of law, with its quibbling and uncertainties, all differances are settled by the revolver and bowie-knife; a method which has a great many advantages over the old one: being far more speedy and certain, and a great saving of time, cost and expense. The people here are very strict in the observance of the Sabbath; there being no churches here, however, they spend the day in drinking whiskey, horse racing, playing poker and cock-fighting, with an occasional "scrimmage" to give zest to the ceremonies—a much more rational and healthy method of spending the Sabbath than going to church.

These great auxiliaries of civilization, gaming houses and whisky shops, are very abundant, and afford ample opportunities to the inhabitants for spending their time and money with great advantage to themselves. These institutions are of immense benefit to the people, and I am happy to state they are fully appreciated and well patronized, although as a general thing nothing, water being considered unhealthy, is never drunk when whiskey can be obtained.

The mineral resources of this territory are inexhaustible—so I am told. Gold is so plenty that the miners gather it up in basketfulls; pieces smaller than marbles are considered "small potatoes," not worth gathering. I hear that they shoe horses with the precious metal out at the mines, and it is far more easy of access than at Pike's Peak, which I understand miners are abandoning in despair, as they had to dig through a strata of solid silver four feet thick before they could reach it. There is a volcano about ten miles from here, which throws up showers of pork and beans, ham and eggs, and potatoes already cooked. There is a stream of sugar house molasses running through this place, as large as the Elkhart river. A few miles off is a boiling spring, which throws up a column of turtle soup thirty feet high. There are a number of hot coffee springs in the neighborhood. A species of trees very abundant, bears a large crop of bologna sausages. (N. B. This tree is easily distinguished by the *bark*.) Large streams of coal oil, sperm oil, cod liver oil, linseed oil, turpentine and cider vinegar, course through the territory, and furnish the power for running a large number of distilleries. A party of miners out prospecting a few days ago, found a large lake of brandy and water, with an island of loaf sugar in the centre of it.

A few examples will suffice to give you an idea of the wonderful productiveness of the soil: What I supposed to be a large pumpkin, proved on examination to be a gooseberry. A friend of mine informs me that a few years ago he planted a piece of a doorsill from which sprang up a three story house with slate roof, green window blinds, chimneys, cellar, furniture, &c., complete—the same gentleman showed me a large Newfoundland dog, which he assures me he raised in the same manner, from the stump of a tail.

The climate is very healthy; the only diseases being stabs and gunshot wounds, which are very prevalent—at times assuming the form of an epidemic. Game of all kinds is abundant. The most popular game is "fighting the tiger." Women are very scarce. I don't think there is enough of them in the territory to make a decent tea party. Squaws, however, are numerous.

PARTICULARS OF THE CLOSING OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE AT MATAMORAS.

From the New Orleans True Delta, February 26.

By a late arrival from Matamoras, we learn some of the particulars that led to the closing of the United States Consulate of that place.—Prior to the first of December, 1864, Mr. L. Pierce was the accredited commercial agent of the United States resident in Matamoras. He has obtained his exequater from Juarez, and his official position has been recognised by the imperial government as having been established prior to the new regime. But it appears that on the first of December last, our Government sent out Mr. Etchison as Consul. Mr. Pierce endeavored to assist the new Consul in procuring the necessary official recognition to enable him to perform the duties of his office. Application was made to General Mejia for permission to act, by Mr. Etchison, until his exequatur could be obtained from Mexico. Mejia promptly granted the request, but the Prefect, who reports directly to the Secretary of State, refused. This functionary informed the Consul that no recognition of any of Mr. Etchison's acts could be had until he received his exequater.

He then wrote to the Secretary of State, at the City of Mexico, a statement of the case, and received in reply an order to direct that the United States consulate at Matamoras be closed at once. This letter was received on the day the news of the capture of Fort Fisher reached Matamoras. In honor of the event the United States flag was displayed from the office. The prefect, with more consideration than could have been expected under the circumstances, postponed sending official notice to close up until after sunset, when he knew the flag would be taken down of course. In the evening, however, the order came, news of which spread rapidly throughout the town, and caused Mr. Pierce's house to be besieged by a crowd of anxious citizens of the United States, who still regarded him as possessed of some power and influence. The papers and records of the office were packed up, and removed to Mr. Pierce's house, and the office left closed.

Mr. Pierce left Matamoras on the 16th, with the intention of returning soon. For some time previous to leaving Mexico Mr. Pierce had been engaged in official correspondence with General Mejia, on the subject of delivering up alleged fugitives to the rebel authorities at Brownsville. In reply to protests against this practice the General answered that he only ordered the return of those guilty of some crime of magnitude, and that this was done under an extradition treaty. While, however, this was the avowed theory, the practice went far beyond and included the delivery up of anybody wanted by the rebels. There is, of course, no difficulty in trumping up a charge to prefer against any one, and as there is no time for examination, except to take the fugitive before the chief alcalde, and make a formal demand and identify the person, it opens the door to the rebels to drag from the friendly and neutral shores of Mexico any one who may be thought to be hostile to the Confederate cause, or who may be useful as a conscript.

It was officially given out, however, that fugitive slaves were not surrendered. There is unquestionably an attempt on the part of the Brownsville rebels and their sympathisers in Matamoras to complicate the relations existing between the United States and Mexico, in the hope that they may be able to call in the aid of France, and thus bring the weight of that power to bear on the rebel side in the great contest that has been waged four years, and with results so unexpected and disheartening to the rebels. The refusal of our Government to recognize Maximilian is artfully used by public enemies in this country to serve their ends, and stir up a feeling of resentment against this country in Mexico. This appears to be the cause of all the difficulty.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

The *Standard* is indebted to the politeness of Captain H Anderson and Adjutant Horace R. Abbott, of the 180th Ohio, for the following roster of the Officers of that Regiment, together with the staff of Brigadier Gen. Stiles, whose brigade is now on garrison duty in this place, and also for the names of the Colonels commanding the other regiments in Gen. Stiles' brigade.

I N Stiles, Brevet Brig. General, Office at Capitol.

Jno W Walker, A A General.
Capt Miller, Inspector General.
Capt Powell, Quartermaster.
Lt Stuart, Commissary.
Lieut B B Pritchard and Lieut Todd, Aides-de-Camp.

Roster of Commissioned Officers, 180th Ohio Volunteer Inf'try, encamped in Nash Square

HEAD QUARTERS, 180TH O. V. I.
Raleigh, N. C., April 16th, 1865.

Col Willard Warner, (Provost Marshal,) Office at Capitol.
Lieut Col John T Wood.
Surgeon Frank E Powers.
Assistant Surgeon James N Bolard.
" " Calvin D Case.
Adjutant Horace R Abbott.
Quartermaster, Harland F Walker.
Captain B A Holland, Company A.
1st Lieut John Chapman, " "
2d Lieut Thomas Holland, " "
Captain Eli S Anderson, Company B.
1st Lieut Andrew Smith, " "
2d Lieut William H Nichols " "
Captain Moses Abbot, Company C.
1st Lieut Joshua Lement, " "
2d Lieut Oscar L R French, " "
Captain D W Mills, Company D.
1st Lieut Thomas C Hirst, " "
2d Lieut Wm H Blakely, " "
Captain Calvin S Brice, Co E.
1st Lieut Jas L Smith, " "
2d Lieut John S Mott, " "
Captain Harvey Anderson, Co F.
1st Lieut Francis A Barnes, " "
Captain John H Busby, Co G.
1st Lieut E P Allen, " "
2d Lt Morris F Gossett, " "
Captain Mathias Ridenour, Co H.
1st Lieut Mahlar Moore, " "
Captain Henry Williams, Co I.
1st Lieut Van Buren Pritcher, " "
2d Lieut Horain C Reid, " "
Capt John N Cunningham, Co K.
1st Lieut Wm A Potter, " "

HORACE R ABBOTT,
1st Lt and Adj't 180th Ohio Vol Infantry.

Col. Orr commands the 124th Indiana; Col Prather the 120th Indiana; and Col Packard, 128th Indiana.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

LIFE IS NOT AN "EMPTY DREAM."

O, tell me not in mournful strain
That life is but an "empty dream,"
A lonely, barren desert plain,
For things are not as oft they seem.

That life is full of ill and woe,
Of sorrow, suffering, toil and pain,
Of vain deceit and pompous show,
Is true; but pause and look again.

The world around is gay and bright,
The flowers bloom along our way;
The sun dispels the gloom of night,
And turns the darkness into day.

The merry birds around us sing,
And warble notes of sweetest song;
The very woods with music ring—
The "lonely woods" with raptures throng.

Behold the lambkins as they race
Upon the lovely green hillside;
Go gaze on Nature's happy face,
And let no ill thy joy beride.

Behold the lovely Earth's domain,
With rare and untold beauties decked;
It gives no note of mournful strain,
No sigh of spirits crushed and wrecked.

But everywhere in gladness spread—
Above, around, are joy and peace,
And loveliness, where'er we tread
Bids all our melancholy cease.

This life o'erflows with real joys,
Substantial hopes and living thought,
And nought our happiness alloys
But discontentment with our lot.

Ah! why repine o'er faded hope,
Or sigh at seeming wretched fate,
When mortals may with angels cope
For bliss beyond this earthly state?

Look up, ye broken hearted ones!
Despair not in the race of life;
There is a prize for he who runs,
Beyond these scenes of mortal strife.

'Tis here that we must all prepare
For future happiness or woe,
And were it not for earthly care
We ne'er the bliss of Heaven could know.

J. F. DUCKWALL.

Muncie, March 3, 1865.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,

1865. Gambling-Rebels. 13

CALENDAR.

TABLES OF DISTANCES.

At the present time, when the railroads of North Carolina and Virginia are the highways of the hostile armies, the following tables of distances will be found convenient for reference by the students of the situation:

WILMINGTON AND WELDON.

From Wilmington to	Miles.	From Wilmington to	Miles.
Northeast,	10	Magnolia,	49
Marlboro',	12	Warsaw,	50
Rocky Point,	15	Bowden,	60
Burgaw,	23	Faison,	64
South Washington,	30	Mount Olive,	71
Leesburg,	34	Dudley,	76
Teachy,	39	Everettsville,	79
Rose Hill,	42	Goldsboro',	85

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA.

From Newbern to	Miles.	From Newbern to	Miles.
Bachelor's Creek,	8	Kinston,	38
Tuscarora,	11	Falling Creek,	40
Core Creek,	17	Moseley Hall,	45
Dover,	23	Beats,	50
Southwest,	29	Goldsboro',	59

NORTH CAROLINA ROAD.

From Goldsboro' to	Miles.	From Goldsboro' to	Miles.
Boon Hill,	12	Mebane's,	98
Smithfield,	22	Haw River,	104
Stallings,	34	Graham,	106
Raleigh,	48	Comp's Shops,	108
Morrisville,	61	Gibsonville,	115
Durham,	74	McLean's,	122
Hillsboro',	96	Greensboro',	130

RALEIGH AND GASTON.

From Raleigh to	Miles.	From Raleigh to	Miles.
Huntsville,	10	Warrenton,	58
Forrestville,	16	Macon,	62
Franklinton,	25	Littleton,	73
Kitrell's	35	Summit,	79
Henderson,	42	Gaston,	82
Ridgeway Junction,	55	Weldon,	94

ROANOKE VALLEY.

From Ridg'y Junc. to	Miles.	From Ridg'y Junc. to	Miles.
Townesville,	10	Clarksville,	22

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE.

From Richmond to	Miles.	From Richmond to	Miles.
Manchester,	1	Merherrin,	65
Powhite,	8	Keysville,	73
Coalfield,	11	Drake's Branch,	81
Tomahawk,	18	Meesingford,	84
Powhatan,	23	Roanoke,	89
Mattoax,	27	Clover,	94
Chula,	30	Scottsburg,	100
Amelia Courthouse,	36	Boston,	109
Jetersville,	43	New's Ferry,	117
Jennings Ordinary,	50	Barksdale,	127
Burksville,	55	Ringgold,	135
Price's,	61	Danville,	140

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD.

From Petersburg to	Miles.	From Petersburg to	Miles.
Southerland's,	10	Farmville,	69
Ford's,	20	Prospect,	79
Wilson's,	27	Pamplin's,	87
Wellville,	31	Appomattox,	99
Blacks and Whites,	37	Spout Spring,	105
Nottoway C. H.	43	Concord,	110
Burksville,	52	Lynchburg,	123.
Rice's	61		

HOW MUCH WE WEIGH.—The average returns show that a citizen of the world, on the first day of his appearance in public, weighs about six pounds and a half, a boy-baby a little more, a girl-baby a little less. Some very modest babies hardly turn the scale with two pounds and a half, while other pretentious youngsters boast of ten and eleven pounds. When Shylock asked for his "pound of flesh," he asked for an equivalent to a little less than one sixth of a baby. How the tiny ones grow during childhood, we need not trace here; but it may be interesting to know that girls and boys at twelve years of age are nearly equal in weight; after which limit, males are heavier than the females of the same ages. Young men of twenty average a hundred and forty-three pounds each, while the young women of twenty average a hundred and twenty pounds.

Men reach their heaviest bulk at about thirty-five, when their average weight is a hundred and fifty-two pounds, but the women slowly fatten on until fifty, when their average is one hundred and twenty-nine pounds. Men and women together, the weight at full growth averages a hundred and forty pounds. Full grown men and women are about twenty times as heavy as they were on the first day of their existence. Of course, averages are here only meant. The averages were formed from men ranging from a hundred and eight to two hundred and twenty pounds, and women from eighty-eight to two hundred and seven pounds. The average weight of human nature, taking all ages and conditions—nobles, clergy, tinkers, tailors, wives, maidens, boys, girls, and babies all included, is

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1865.

Mournful Intelligence.

It is with deep concern and regret that we announce the sad fact of the assassination of the President of the United States. We have no time for comment but the following dispatch from Washington, and the general order of Gen. Sherman, tells the mournful tale. We tremble for the consequences, but we assure the officers and men of the Union armies, and the people of the entire South, that the great mass of the people of North Carolina and the South, deeply deplore this act; and we earnestly trust that they will not be held responsible for the infamous act of the base assassin.

WASHINGTON, April 15th—P. M.

MAJ. GEN. SHERMAN:—President Lincoln was murdered about 10 o'clock last night in his private box at Ford's Theatre, in this city, by an assassin, who shot him in the head with a pistol ball. About the same hour Mr. Seward's house was entered by another assassin, who stabbed the Secretary in several places, but it is thought he may possibly recover. But his son, Fred., may possibly die of wounds received from the assassin. The assassin of the President leaped from the box, brandishing a dagger, exclaiming, *Sic Semper Tyrannis*, and that Virginia was revenged. Mr. Lincoln fell bloodless from his seat, and continued in that state until 22 minutes after 10 o'clock this morning, at which time he breathed his last. Vice President Johnston now becomes President and will take the oath of office and assume the duties to-day.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON,
Sec. of War.

HEADQ'RS, MILITARY DIV'N OF THE MISS.,
In the field, Raleigh, Apr. 17, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER, }
No. 50. }

The General commanding announces with pain and sorrow, that on the evening of the 14th inst., at the theatre in Washington city, his Excellency, the President of the United States, Mr. Lincoln, was assassinated by one who uttered the State motto of Virginia. At the same time the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, whilst suffering from a broken arm, was also stabbed by another murderer in his own house, but still survives, and his son was wounded, supposed fatally.

It is believed by persons capable of judging that other high officers were designed to share the same fate. Thus it seems that our enemy, despairing of meeting us in manly warfare, begins to resort to the assassin's tools.—Your General does not wish you to infer that this is universal, for he knows that the great mass of the Confederate army would scorn to sanction such acts, but he believes it the legitimate consequence of rebellion against rightful authority. We have met every phase which this war has assumed and must now be prepared for it in its last and worst shape, that of assassins and guerrillas: but woe unto the people who seek to expend their wild passions in such a manner for there is but one dread result.

By order of
Maj. Gen'l. W. T. SHERMAN,
L. M. DAYTON, Maj. & Asst. Adjt. Gen'l.

Gen. Sherman's Rule in North Carolina.

Gen. Sherman came into North Carolina to save, not to destroy, and from the order of Gen. Slocum, published yesterday, our people can see that the army is commanded to respect persons and property in this State. We have heard of excesses and outrages, however, but we know that those in authority are doing all they can to suppress them and restore order. These outrages are committed by stragglers and not by foragers or organized troops, and when reported and the guilty parties can be identified they are punished. Gen. Sherman looks upon North Carolina as part and parcel of the American Union, and has already, we are informed, issued an order that those of her people who are within his lines be respected and treated as citizens of the United States.

The rule in the city has been not only mild but kind, and we were assured, yesterday, that patrols were being organized to preserve order and prevent marauding by stragglers in the surrounding country.

But war is terrible and the presence of large armies distressing, under the most favorable circumstances, and hence our only relief is in that peace which can only be restored by the restoration of the National authority and the observance of the laws of the United States by all the people of all the States; and to secure this it is only necessary to lay down our arms and demand that protection and security that the government cannot refuse to American citizens. When Gen. Johnston's army shall have stacked arms and the men shall have dispersed, we suppose that neither Davis or Vance, or any of their followers or adherents will urge the scattered fragments of armies in the Cotton States to make further resistance; and so the prospect that all armed resistance to the government will cease very soon, amounts almost to a certainty.—We do not want cruel, nor vindictive: he will war upon all men in arms against the government whose officer he is, but so soon as a man lays down his arms and expresses a willingness to submit to the national authority, Gen. Sherman becomes his friend. While stragglers who hang upon the army may rob and plunder persons in the country, a thing which no one regrets more than Gen. Sherman, we know that by his order the destitute are being fed from his stores, and many, left in an almost starving condition by the Confederate authorities, will be saved thereby.

But Gen. Sherman has the chief command of an immense army, and of course cannot look after every man's house or farm, or see all who have complaints to make, but Gen. Schofield, who commands the Department of North Carolina, and Gen. Stiles, who commands in this city, will see and hear all who have been wronged, and do all in their power to relieve them: and to those gentlemen we refer all who may be annoyed by stragglers or in want of protection.

Gen. Sherman is anxious for the return of peace and quiet, and is doing all he can to secure them, and we hope to be able to announce, in a few days, that the rebellion has ceased, that all our people have returned to their allegiance, and that the Union soldiers are on their way to their homes where loved ones anxiously await them. We have conversed with no officer, or man, in the Union army that does not express an ardent desire for an early peace upon the basis of a restored Union, with the equality of the people of the two sections and a return of friendship and social and commercial intercourse.

We bid our people be of good cheer, for the day of our deliverance is at hand.

General Lee's Order Surrendering his Army to General Grant.

We learn, from authority that we deem reliable, that General Lee surrendered about 24,000 officers and men to General Grant; and supposing that he had about 50,000 men, the loss in killed, wounded and prisoners in the operations that preceded the fall of Petersburg and Richmond, could not have been less than 25,000 men.

We give below General Lee's order turning over his army to General Grant. Like everything emenating from General Lee, it is characterized by good taste and is elevated in its tone:

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 10th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 9. }

After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to the result from no distrust of them, but feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuance of the contest, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services had endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you His blessing and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration for myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

(Signed) R. E. LEE,
General.

The Past Course of the Progress.

In July, 1863, we wrote and published the first strong peace article that appeared in North Carolina; but then, as now, we were a long ways behind the people of the State in our desire for compromise and a restoration of the Union. The people of North Carolina never felt oppressed by the government, and she would never have seceded but for the fact that she was handcuffed by the action of the States that surrounded her. But enough of that, for we are getting back now, and our joy will only be spoiled by a reference to the past.

In the *Progress* of Thursday, Jan. 31, 1865, in which Davis played such a ridiculous part, we said:

It is our habit to speak plainly and conscientiously, and when we have spoken of the cause of the Confederate government, of late, as in a desperate condition, we have but discharged what we conceived to be a solemn duty. We know it has been and still is the habit of some of our journalists and others, to pursue a systematic course of deception and fraud, and to constantly present our condition as being much better than it really is. We were told Vicksburg was impregnable, New-Orleans was a Gibraltar, Norfolk must defy the navies of the world, Atlanta was much stronger than Sebastopol, and Fort Fisher could be held against all the powers of earth and hell. Savannah, too, was only to be yielded a charred mass of blackened ruins and the enemy only to be permitted to color over the lifeless bodies of their own slain. And how they lied; for Sherman's march from Atlanta was more of a triumphal procession than anything else, and if he lost a dog's man, in battle, the fact has not been established. And now when Savannah refugees tell us that he is moving with 60,000 men into South Carolina, and we express the opinion (the only opinion that any man of common-sense and reflection can express) that his march through that State and into North Carolina will be successful, these same "patriots and property holders" hold up their hands in holy horror, and have the impudence to talk of croakers, traitors, &c. If we could not keep Sherman out of Chattanooga, Atlanta or Savannah, with larger armies and more and better material than we have now, how are we to keep the same army, largely reinforced out of Columbia, Charleston and Raleigh? This a common sense question and nothing but a common sense answer will answer the purpose or meet the emergency. The people, those who fight and suffer and whose families suffer, while the "patriots and property holders" and their households are fattening with corruption engendered by the war, are tired of being lied to—they want facts, they want the truth plainly stated; and their real condition made known to them.

But just now peace! peace! is the cry from one end of the land to the other, and men are catching at every idle rumor, like drowning persons catching at straws, and laying the flattering unction to their souls that our trials are nearly over and our independence about to be established. Fatal delusion! Peace may be near at hand, but it can only come in one way, and that is the way proposed by the Federal authorities, which means the restoration of the Union and the gradual emancipation of slavery. This will give us what we had before the war commenced, with the exception of slavery; and we have no hesitation in saying, however Blair's negotiations may terminate, that had Lincoln been content to leave slavery where it was before the war, simply a local institution to be controlled and managed by the States, that rather than continue this war and perpetuate sufferings among our people which have become almost unbearable, the people of the Southern States would promptly accept his terms.

We doubt not but the Washington correspondent of a New York paper states the case correctly in the following:

"Mr. Blair has gone to the rebel capitol with the full knowledge and consent of President Lincoln, and is clothed with all the authority requisite for opening negotiations with Jeff. Davis with a view to restore peace to the country. There is no doubt about this, nor will the rebel authorities be the least incredulous of Mr. Blair's official character when he shows his credentials. It is also true that his instructions as to the terms to be offered to the Richmond Government are embraced within these three distinct propositions, each and all are final, viz:

1. *Amnesty to all*, without regard to age, sex, or position, and irrespective of what he or they may have done since the war began. This includes all the rebel civil and military officials, from Jeff. Davis down.

2. *The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.* Of course some radical changes both in the Union and the Constitution have been made by the party now in power, which will not be altered in the least. But the point is that the South is to be permitted to return to the Union with all the rights and privileges which it held before any of the States seceded.

3. *The total Abolition of Slavery.* From this point the President will not retract one iota. He does not insist upon the immediate abolition of slavery, but he does insist that such measures be taken by the Southern States as will secure its extinction within a reasonable length of time. This is a *sine qua non* of the restoration of peace. Such are the chief features of the propositions which Mr. Blair is authorized to lay before the Confederate authorities."

Assuming that this is correct, what will the people of the South do? What ought they to do? Of course the radicals will oppose the third proposition, because it demands the gradual abolition of slavery but we should remember, provided this be the best we can get, that this gradual emancipation promises peace, while the radical war men and extremists of the South propose immediate emancipation to carry on the war. The people of the South, the great mass who owe no slaves, are true to this institution and do not desire to see it abolished; but if the question be put as between the gradual or immediate abolition of slavery, and a perpetual war for the negro, they will let slavery go. These things ought to have been thought of by the plotters at Charleston, Baltimore and Richmond, in 1860, when they were scheming for the overthrow of the government, which all cool and far-seeing men predicted would end in the destruction of slave property.

Blair is in Richmond, and we suppose that he is negotiating with Mr. Davis, though as yet no facts have come to our knowledge. We have no doubt, however, but he is commissioned by Lincoln to proffer peace upon the basis of a restoration of the Union; and if such proposition be made in good faith we demand, and we appeal to the North Carolina Legislature to demand that it be submitted to the people of this State for their rejection or acceptance. Do this, let there be no military terrorism, but let the people vote freely and without menace, and then if they decide to fight on, for or with the negro, let them do it; and on the other hand, if they decide to have peace upon the basis of a restoration of the Union, in the name of God let them have it.

A telegram from Richmond, 27th, says that it is generally supposed that Blair has proposed terms of [illegible] basis of a reunion of the States, and that the terms are such as the Confederate [illegible] whether this means that the terms proposed are such as our authorities can accede to, or that they are such as they will be willing to submit to the people for ratification or rejection, we know not, but we think the pressure for peace is such that the authorities will be compelled to submit whatever propositions may be made to the people.

We would not have this war continue an hour, or have one life sacrificed, to gratify any peculiar dogma of our own, and we insist, now, as we have insisted for two years past, that whatever terms the majority of the people agree to, have peace on, will be honorable, and that they ought to be satisfactory to all. We shall be content with such terms as the people of North Carolina agree to accept, and we shall continue to urge peace upon some terms rather than continue this useless butchery.

Since writing the above another dispatch has been received from Richmond, which announces authoritatively and positively that Vice President Stephens, of Georgia, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and Judge Campbell, of Alabama, have been appointed a commission to proceed to Washington and confer with the Federal Government relative to peace.—This announcement will send a thrill of joy to every heart in the Confederacy, for it shows that the Richmond authorities are really in earnest and that they have taken formal steps to open negotiations for peace. And of course there must be something in the propositions submitted, through Blair, which our authorities think may lead to a termination of the war, for otherwise this commission would not have been sent at this time.

But what kind of a peace can we get? Will the people of the North consent to a separation by which the independence of the Confederacy shall be established, embracing all the slave States? We don't think so. Our Commissioners will no doubt propose this, and if they can get it no one will be more gratified than we shall; but suppose the Federal authorities will only consent to a cessation of hostilities on the basis of reconstruction—that is to say, the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, pledging themselves to give us all the constitutional guarantees we had before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln—shall we yield and allow the national authority to be restored, or fight on for four years more with the uncertainty of success and the possibility of final subjugation? We advise nothing, we counsel nothing, but we have no hesitation in saying that a vast majority of the people, in the army and at home, would prefer peace under the Constitution of our fathers, the co-States being equal in sovereign power and all their interests being alike protected, to indefinite, perpetual war; and if such should turn out to be the ultimatum of the Federal authorities let an armistice be agreed upon that the proposition may be submitted to the people of the Southern States.

We know it is the habit of some men in the South, some of them high in station, to constantly declare that they would rather see every man, woman and child in the Confederacy slaughtered than live again under the same government with the Northern people, but such are not fit to be leaders or counsellors. Our brethren of the North are Americans; they speak the same language and are of the same blood, and our kindred; and we cannot believe that even the demoralizing effects of the war has entirely destroyed their sense of justice and paralyzed their former magnanimity; and if they are in earnest in desiring the restoration of the old Union, and wish its preservation that the model institutions and free government established by our fathers may serve as beacon lights to the oppressed of other lands, they will not ask that we go back otherwise than as equals. There could be no union of hearts, of lands, or of interests without perfect equality of the States; and if this, or a protraction of the struggle be offered the people of the South, who can doubt as to the decision they will make.

The friends of the Administration have publicly announced that the question of reconstruction was admissible and open for discussion, and believing that the time has arrived when the war must be stopped on some terms, we have spoken freely, frankly and honestly; and if there be treason in what we have said we are responsible to God and our Country.

MEETING OF OHIO MEN AT RALEIGH.

At a primary meeting of Ohio men in the U. S. Army, held in the State Capitol of North Carolina, in Raleigh, the following business was transacted:

On motion of Capt. U. D. Cole, 174th O. V. I., Lieut. Col. A. J. Stirling, 174th O. V. I., was called to the Chair. Upon taking his seat, Col. S. stated the object of the meeting to be to take measures for calling a convention of Ohio men for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the army in the Union State Convention to be held in Columbus, Ohio, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and other State officers. Col. S. stated that now, as peace was breaking upon the country, those men who had done so much—suffered so much—sacrificed so much, to bring an end to the war, should also, as they were soon to again take their places as citizens of Ohio, have a voice in the election of such men as would feel an interest in the promotion of the welfare of soldiers who have been maimed in her service. After Col. S. had concluded his remarks,

On motion, Lt. C. A. Poland, 178th O. V. I. was appointed Secretary.

On motion, Capt. U. D. Cole, 174th O. V. I., Brig. Gen. Blackman, Tenth Army Corps, and Col. J. A. Stafford, 178th O. V. I., were appointed a committee on resolutions.

Col. Warner, of the 180th O. V. I., moved that a Committee of three be appointed whose duty it shall be to make arrangements for, and give notice of the time for holding a Convention for the election of delegates to represent the different army corps in the Ohio Union State Convention. Carried.

The Chair appointed Col. Warner, Capt. Lowe, 55th O. V. I., and Capt. Campbell, 174th O. V. I., said Committee.

On motion, the meeting took a recess to allow the Committee on Resolutions time to make their report.

On the reappearance of the Committee on Resolutions, the Chair called the meeting to order, when they presented the following

Whereas, Each citizen of Ohio is entitled to be paid by the highest judicial tribunal of the State, Ohio soldiers in the field and employed of the Government who are citizens of Ohio, being absent from the State, have the right to vote in all the general elections of Ohio; and, whereas, we deem it proper that the voice of all Ohio voters shall be heard in the selection of candidates for the various State officers, therefore,

Resolved, That a mass Convention of the legalised voters of Ohio, soldiers in Gen. Sherman's army, be held for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the next ensuing State Convention for the nomination of candidates for the State officers.

Resolved, That the said Convention meet in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol, at Raleigh, N. C., on the 18th day of April, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Daily *Standard* and the Daily *Progress*.

GEN. A. M. BLACKMAN, 10th A. C.
J. A. STAFFORD, Col. 178th O. V. I.
ULYSSES D. COLE, Capt. 174th O. V. I.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After remarks by Col. Stafford, Gen. Blackman, Lt. Col. Stirling, and others, on motion the meeting adjourned.

A. JAMES STERLING, Lt. Col.,
Chairman.

C. A. POLAND, Lt.,
Secretary.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

RALEIGH, April 17, 1865.

At a called meeting of the Commissioners of the city of Raleigh, the Mayor presiding, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Commissioners of the city of Raleigh, together with G. A. Lee, H. O. Parker, Nathan Ivey and A. F. Page be appointed a Committee on the part of the citizens of Raleigh and the country round about, for the purpose of soliciting from the United States, provisions for such persons as may have been deprived of the absolute necessaries of life, in such quantities and of such kinds as may be needful to sustain life, and also transportation for the same.

Resolved, That any five of said Committee may act, and that when any action shall have been taken, the same be certified, under the hand of the Mayor, to the authorities proper for the purpose of securing such relief.

Resolved, That notice of the above resolutions be published in the city papers.

The Committee will sit in the Store-house of C. M. Farris, on Fayetteville Street, one door above the Progress office, between 9 and 1 and 3 and 5 o'clock daily.

Head Quarters.

Gen. Sherman's head quarters are at the Governor's Mansion.

Gen. Slocumb's head quarters are at the Saunder's house, Hillsboro street, just west of the railroad crossing.

Gen. Howard's head quarters are at St. Mary's, Hillsboro street.

Gen. Schofield's head quarters are at the residence of Mr. Grimes, two squares north of the Capitol. Gen. Schofield commands the Department of North Carolina.

Gen. Stiles, in command of the City, has his head quarters in the Capitol Square.

Col. Warner, Provost Marshal, occupies the Governor's room at the Capitol.

Advertising Rates.

One dollar a square, ten lines minion type to count a square, will be charged for all transient advertising in the Programme. A square contains about eighty words.

The attention of Ohio troops is called to the notice, in this paper, announcing that a meeting will be held at the Capitol at 11 o'clock, to-morrow, to appoint delegates to the Ohio State Nominating Convention.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION OF RALEIGH Chapter No. 10 will be held this afternoon at Masonic Hall, at 3 o'clock.

All Royal Arch Masons in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the M. E. H. P.

W. H. DODD,
Secretary.

April 18 1t.

$5 REWARD.

LOST ON THE 16TH INST., TWO MUSIC BOOKS. Any one returning them to the owner will receive the above reward. GEO. J. LORD,
Band of 3d Brig., 3d Div., 10th A. C.

April 18-3t*

MEETING OF OHIO TROOPS AT THE CAPITOL.

RALEIGH, N. C. April 17th, 1865

AT A MEETING OF OHIO OFFICERS held this day in the Capitol, the undersigned were appointed a committee to notify Ohio troops that a meeting of Ohio officers and soldiers will be held at the capitol on Wednesday, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to elect delegates to the Ohio State Nominating Convention, whenever the same shall be held, there to represent the Ohio troops of this army.

WILLARD WARNER, Col. 180th O. V. I.
JNO. R. LOWE, Capt. 55th O. V. I.
GEO. CAMPBELL, Capt 174th Reg. O. V. I.

April 18-2tpd.

$15 REWARD.

HEADQUARTERS Co. A, 31st Iowa,
NEAR RALEIGH, N. C., April 11th, 1865.

LOST, BETWEEN THIS CAMP AND RALEIGH, Sunday forenoon, (16th,) an American Lever Hunting Case Watch.

The above reward will be given to any one returning the same to the owner.

JOHN H. HANEY, 1st Lt. Co A, 31st Regt. Iowa Inf., 3d Brig., 3d Division, 15th A. C.

April 18-3t*

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.

Office on Hillsboro Street, at the Railroad crossing.

April 17-1t